

STRUCK A FORTUNE

THIS IS A DECLARATION OF A VICTOR AT THE WELL.

Oliver Godfrey of East Liverpool, Ohio, proprietor of a Large Pottery, Declares the Clay Found at the Prospect Well is Equal to the Product in Eastern Ohio.

He Takes a Portion Home with Him for the Purpose of Chemical Examination—He Believes a Pottery at Wichita would Prove a Paying Investment.

Work was resumed again yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the recent breakage having been fully repaired, and again the great auger began its descent into the blue clay.

Among the visitors at the well yesterday was Oliver Godfrey of East Liverpool, O. Mr. Godfrey is the chemist of the large pottery firm of Godfrey Bros. of that city. The gentleman was not interested in asphalt, diamonds, mica, pebbles, flour gold or even silver, as were many others who were separating the clay in search for valuables or curiosities. He was far more interested in the blue clay than he was in minerals.

With a paddle he would spread out the clay and with a large magnifying glass closely examine the grain of the clay. He declared that the clay already discovered was a fortune in itself if properly utilized, and he secured a basket of the earth declaring that he would never be satisfied until he had made a thorough chemical examination of the clay, and also tried it in one of his kilns.

Upon being introduced to the Eagle reporter by his old time friend, A. H. Jackman, and being asked to give a reason for his prediction that the clay already discovered was of sufficient value to repay the money expended in sinking the well, he said:

"It is natural for a man to look at an article with which he has been engaged more than at anything else. Mr. Jackman will tell you that our pottery is one of the largest in the United States, and of course my attention was attracted to the clay. I have seen a specimen brick made from the clay at the office in the city building and was attracted by the fine grain.

"It was the grain of the clay at East Liverpool that first attracted my attention of a company of Englishmen who were traveling through the country and the first factory was opened there in 1855. Today the ware from our city is known throughout the civilized world.

"I cannot say that the clay found here could be utilized for anything further than Rockingham and Yellow ware without first giving it a thorough chemical examination, but I am satisfied that it can be used for this purpose even at a less expense than we use the same class of clay in eastern Ohio. As far as the grain of the clay is concerned the Wichita product has the advantage.

"Suppose that the clay here could be used only for tiling and crockery it would prove of more value than even coal to the city. At the present time the entire west and southwestern portion of the United States is supplied with ware from the east. On shipment of the ware the highest freight tariff is charged and with a factory here it can be shipped to the people at a less expense than we use the same class of clay in eastern Ohio. As far as the grain of the clay is concerned the Wichita product has the advantage.

"There is another advantage a factory in Wichita would have which I don't believe is considered by persons outside of the business. In Ohio we are compelled to first dig the clay and haul it to a vacant lot. There is no place to be handled for one year before it is ready for use. After this it is ground and prepared for the factory. Here I believe with the penetrating rays that the lumps of clay would be thoroughly slacked in thirty days instead of waiting a year as we are forced to do."

"But you have the advantage of cheap fuel at East Liverpool and do you not think that the difference in fuel would prevent a factory here from becoming profitable?" asked the reporter.

"I have been thinking about that question myself. Now that is not such a difference in fuel as you might think. While we have plenty of coal near our pottery, yet it is not the same kind and we are forced to buy and ship in a class of coal similar to the Cannon City coal you have here and it costs us over 20 per ton. I am informed that Cannon City coal can be secured here in a load lots at \$7 per ton. This would be 32 per ton more than we pay, but the less expense of handling the clay more than makes the difference. You have said here much cheaper than we have and I cannot see but what every advantage we possess is more than met by an advantage peculiar to this country.

"I will take a portion of the clay home with me and after it is analyzed I will have it formed into various articles and send them to my friend Mr. Jackman or distribution as a moment of the pottery which furnishes over 50 per cent of the earthenware used in Wichita.

"How would I proceed to get at the bottom of the well? That is a very shallow shaft. I would dig, however, ten feet further in the clay and then tunnel out of the sides. In this way you would have the water of the subterranean river and the work could be accomplished at a small expense. Think of a country paying high freight rates for earthenware with a strata of clay in the world's finest grained clay in the world being so near it. It is simply immense, and I would not be surprised if a pottery would be started here within the next year.

"I affirm that if nothing more is found than the strata of clay the auger is working in now, that is alone will prove of equal advantage to coal in an engine. I think I will send you an Eagle with a copperhead snake in its claws."

KANSAS MEN CALL ON REED.

Not a man in the Empire that says anything about the committee.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 27.—A special from Washington says:—All the Kansas and Missouri members who are here and Delegates Flynn called on ex-Speaker and Speaker-in-Chief Reed at the Shoreham. Of course, nothing is said at this stage of the game about committee appointments. This is a question that Mr. Reed avoids to date, and should anyone be so undiplomatic as to say anything about such a matter, Mr. Reed makes some suggestion about the speaker.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:00 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:30. This train is made up at Wichita, and there are Pullman sleepers on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers. The next morning you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leave Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrive at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

"That whiskey is fifteen years old. I don't know whether I've had that long or not." The Colonel—"By jove, you are a man of phenomenal self-control."

"The trouble with too many women," says a confused philosopher, "is that they regard the common man mainly as a source to eat onions and wear ill-fitting clothes."—Indianapolis Journal.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOT CRACKING LICE

JOHN J. INGALLS OUT IN REMARK ABOUT YOUNG RALPH BURTON.

Iridescent Statesman said that the younger had been trying to get him to kick him for a long time, but he had quit cracking lice—it all came up over a speech Mr. Burton made in Wichita to the old soldiers in which he eulogized Jeff Davis, and which caused much comment at the time.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 27.—John J. Ingalls and J. Ralph Burton, candidates for United States senator, have been thrown together a good deal lately, and appear to be on friendly terms, but the fact of the matter is that they have not cracked lice for each other. They never speak from the same platform if it can be possibly avoided. Both kicked vigorously on account of the forthcoming boom meeting in Chicago, but neither was in position to decline the invitation to make a talk for Kansas. It is expected, however, that one of them will get his back up soon, and then the fur will commence to fly.

Burton is one of the few public men who have criticized Ingalls without getting "skinned" for the pains by the sarcastic ex-senator. But Burton will come in for his share sooner or later. Ingalls never forgets. It is about time for Ingalls to draw his snickersnee, for Burton has been pounding him, off and on, for several years.

While Ingalls has never attacked Burton from the platform nor in the newspapers, he has said some mean things about him. Probably the last of these things he ever said about any Kansas man was about Burton. He said it to a reporter at Atchison in 1893, just after Memorial day. Burton delivered a Memorial day address at Atchison that year, and the country's remarks took occasion to criticize Ingalls severely. Ingalls made him famous, and all the papers printed long pieces about it.

In an article in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat the Sunday before, Mr. Ingalls had said:

"In the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution we incorporated the final results of the war of the rebellion. They are its summary. These few paragraphs are the treaty between the belligerents. In them are the trophies of the victors, waged ostensibly to maintain the integrity of the union and in denial of the doctrine of state sovereignty. The future historian will not fail to note that the three amendments are silent upon this subject and that two of them relate exclusively, and the other principally, to the freedom of citizenship and the suffrage of the negro race. The right of secession, if it ever existed, exists now, so far as any declaration in our organic law is concerned. It has not been renounced nor is the supremacy of the nation affirmed in its charter."

Mr. Burton read this paragraph to the audience, and then said: "The foregoing is a characteristic statement from that remarkable man. Without discussing at length the paper of the brilliant literature on the negro problem, it is well to state its substance. Because by rounding periods and happy phrase, by an artistic blending of fallacies and logic, he has entirely misled him. Some confusion may arise to the casual reader from a perusal of his article. Summarized the gravamen of his position is this:

"The war was ostensibly fought upon the integrity of the union, but after the conflict ended and the South surrendered this position was abandoned and a treaty was made between the belligerents expressed in length treaty the South has never kept and never will keep, although it is right in the abstract, and hence it would be better for the North to abandon this treaty and give up this right and compromise by an exodus of negroes to Africa. The war did not settle anything. All the blood and treasure were wasted. The negro problem might have been solved, as it was solved by returning him to the land of his nativity, and at that time and under other conditions the idea of the union must be written in our national charter if it is ever to be finally established."

"What was his future this contemplates. What an awful commentary on the past if it be true. The tears of women and the blood of men were shed in vain. But it is not true. Our women did not weep for naught, our heroes did not die in vain."

A reporter for an Atchison paper met Mr. Ingalls on the street in that town and asked him to express himself in regard to Burton's criticism. Mr. Ingalls said:

"This fellow Burton has been trying to get me to kick him for five years. I have resisted the temptation. I have quit cracking lice. It was all in the Wichita speech that Burton pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the character of Jefferson Davis, which got him into so much trouble with the O. A. R. and the old soldiers for senator last winter. It is understood that Mr. Burton's enemies in old soldier circles are getting ready to spring the eulogy again as a campaign document. Looking at him at the time of the great Lincoln after his inauguration to have been acknowledged the right of South Carolina to secede, as he had expected that the great Davis would have favored union. With all the courage that could make a great mind, under trials as severe as could come to any man, through out the entire war he did his best to maintain and support the south in her mad infatuation for secession and disunion. Grant said the war should have ended with the battle of Gettysburg. That is true, but it would have ended sooner than it did had Grant been captured by the southern soldiers and Lincoln been president of the Confederacy? Davis and Lee fought on because they were Americans and because they believed they were right. They succumbed just as the north would have done had the conditions been reversed in the last ditch."

"Then the bearing of Davis during his life since the war ended him to the south. He felt that in him was the embodiment of the lost cause; that, yielding to the inevitable, a different interpretation had been given to the constitution from that believed in by him and his friends, and that the right of secession was forever settled as wrong, still to the survivors of his soldiers and in memory of the southern dead, he remained to the last, acting and saying, we believed in the justice of our cause."

"While believing as I do that had the south succeeded the greatest harm had come to liberty and to the cause of humanity; that the grand destiny of the world would have been forever settled as wrong, still to the survivors of his soldiers and in memory of the southern dead, he remained to the last, acting and saying, we believed in the justice of our cause."

"The last rites are being paid to the remains of Jefferson Davis, the president and the ablest of the civil leaders of the Confederacy. It is, perhaps, too early to judge of this man fairly and impartially, and give him his place in history. And the same may be said of his great opponent, Abraham Lincoln. The one is enshrined in the hearts of the people of the north as the hero of the war, and the other in the south. Prejudice, that black stain on the soul, made by passion, has not yet been effaced against Lincoln in the south, nor against Davis in the north."

How New York News Traveled Seventeen Thousand Miles to Chicago.

Kansas City, Nov. 27.—Wires into Chicago were still badly crippled this morning on account of the storm, making it impossible to disseminate news by the usual dispatch. For a time yesterday news from New York traveled 17,000 miles to reach Chicago. It went from New York to Montreal and along the Canadian Pacific through Winnipeg and Vancouver to San Francisco, and then telegraphed down to the Needles in southern California, and east to Albuquerque, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Railroad, telegraph and traveling men say it was the most complete telegraphic journey Chicago has experienced since the New York blizzard of 1888.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Returns from the storm of yesterday night show that it did a vast amount of damage in other parts of the country as well as in Chicago and vicinity. Houses were blown down or unroofed by the gale at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ky., and in many other places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. The storm made itself felt over nearly half of the country. Thousands of derricks were blown down in the Findlay, O. district, causing a loss of \$50,000, while farm-houses, out-houses, and fences were demolished, causing a loss of \$25,000, while probably thousands of other derricks were blown down in other sections of the oil fields. The total loss reaching \$100,000.

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a wrapper with the picture of a man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00

Scott & Bown, Chemists, New York

His country's foes to battle. He drew the sword because he held a ticket at a sale.

—Philadelphia Record

Love Lightens Labor
so does
CLAIRETTE SOAP.

This great cleanser comes to woman's aid on wash-day and every day. Makes her work a matter of love instead of drudgery. Try it. Sold everywhere.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
St. Louis.

KEEPS YOU POOR.

Indigestion keeps men poor. It muddles the clearest brain. You think it something else, but—nine times in ten—the trouble is in the digestive tract. One Ripans Tabule gives relief, and their occasional use keeps you right.

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 19 Spruce st., New York.

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN
SAPOLIO
IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

And I, the son and a brother of a veteran, who, as a child, on the border of the conflict, witnessed so much suffering by his kindred and friends, have come to slowly recognize something of the better traits of the leader of the south in that bloody times, but justice compels me to say, and I believe the time has come for the great world to admit the courage, the ability and the integrity of Jefferson Davis.

"Born and reared in the southland, he was taught from his cradle, in social life, by the press, from the stump, and in the pulpit, that the dogma of state sovereignty was right and that slavery was not only best for both races, but it was established and maintained at the express mandate of God. Through his great heart and great intellect, he read and thought and interpreted the constitution after the fashion of his great teacher, Calhoun, and holding fast to the Bible and the constitution, he was firmly believed in the doctrine of secession as Lincoln did in the idea of Union. The beginning of the war found him at mature manhood, and in possession of the greatest honors that his country could bestow. He was one of her citizens. As a boy he had fought gallantly in the Indian wars, and afterwards retired to a life of contemplation and study. In obeying his country's call he later fought bravely in the far-off fields of Mexico, and with the blood streaming from his body, refused to leave his battalions until their victorious shout told the battle had been won. Again retiring to the shades of private life, he had refused great military honors that, by his severe interpretation of the constitution, he could not accept, was chosen by his state to the high position as legislator in the American congress.

"But the supreme moment came to Davis as it comes to us all in various ways, and under different circumstances. Should he stand for the Union or should he cast his lot in favor of secession? Looking at him at the time, knowing his surroundings, his teachings, and high above these, the strength of his conviction of duty, can the issue be doubtful? As well might have we expected the first proclamation of the great Lincoln after his inauguration to have been acknowledged the right of South Carolina to secede, as he had expected that the great Davis would have favored union. With all the courage that could make a great mind, under trials as severe as could come to any man, through out the entire war he did his best to maintain and support the south in her mad infatuation for secession and disunion. Grant said the war should have ended with the battle of Gettysburg. That is true, but it would have ended sooner than it did had Grant been captured by the southern soldiers and Lincoln been president of the Confederacy? Davis and Lee fought on because they were Americans and because they believed they were right. They succumbed just as the north would have done had the conditions been reversed in the last ditch."

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—Tourist—"Everybody Irish here?" Native—"Yes. We used to have one Chinaman." Tourist—"What became of him?" Native—"He moved to make a unanimous."—Detroit Tribune.

WANTS...
Always Popular
THE EAGLE'S WANT COLUMNS

Wants
For Sale
For Trade
For Exchange
Miscellaneous
Real Estate
Financials
Personals

Advertisements under above classification must be in the counting room by 5 o'clock every night except Saturday, which is 10 o'clock.

UNION LABEL

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Any lady or gentleman wishing steady and profitable employment should call at 328 S. Broadway, d10-11.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Bennett's Plumbing Store, 121 W. Douglas, d10-11.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Must be good cook and ironer; no washing. Must bring references. Call in the forenoon, at 120 N. Lawrence, d10-11.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Apply at 1004 North Lawrence, d10-11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A permanent place to do general housework in small family. Call at 616 Wabash Ave, d10-11.

WANTED—Employment in store or office, or similar work, at reasonable wages. Address at once, "Willing," this office, d10-11.

AGENTS WANTED.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Men everywhere to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Contract and guarantee furnished. Address Co-operative Detective Agency, Nashville, Tenn., d10-11.

AGENTS—A snap for you; \$100 weekly. \$500 year. No experience required, but must be energetic. Our scheme a new one; particulars free. Address F. O. Box 5306 Boston, Mass., d10-11.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—To sell our goods to the wholesale and retail trade. Our goods sell on sight. Liberal salary or commission paid. Position permanent. For particulars address Centennial Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga. Factory, Milwaukee, Wis., d10-11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GET YOUR PIANO TUNED BY W. J. Schmeidler. With Barnes & Newcomb. Tunes guaranteed to be the best. Tuning \$1.00. d10-11.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Two first-class houses; one a large brick one, as good as new, and one fine white house. They are the property of a deceased estate and must be sold soon. Call on address David Fitzhugh, Executor, North End, O. T., d10-11.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures. Martin's Art Store, d10-11.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To make you a better and cheaper chimney top than anybody. We sell the best and cheapest chimney and tin work. Caswell & Buckley, 133 N. Lawrence Ave, d10-11.

WANTED—Horses to winter. Will care for gentleman's driving horses in the best possible manner. Address, George and stabling. Dr. McIntire, Cowich, Kan., d10-11.

FOR RENT—At southeast corner of Topeka Ave. and 10th St., one 8 room house and one 7 room house. Enquire at 34 Sedwick block, d10-11.

FOR RENT—Modern houses; also business houses. Israel Bros., d10-11.

FOR RENT—Houses in all parts of the city. Hillis & Kunkel, over 141 N. Market, d10-11.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, cheap. 622 N. Main St., d10-11.

FOR SALE—A good milk cow; fresh in June. Call at 321 West Douglas, d10-11.

FOR SALE—Secondhand pipe—30 thousand ft. 1-inch pipe; 5 thousand ft. 2-inch pipe; valves, fittings, etc., at 10¢ to 15¢ to suit. Bertram Heating and Plumbing Co., 118 S. Lawrence, d10-11.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 milk cow; also bedroom suit at 25 N. Seneca, West side, d10-11.

FOR SALE—A good one seated top buggy and harness. 212 S. Lawrence, d10-11.

FOR SALE—To move, one of the best cottages in the city. Apply 221 N. Main, d10-11.

FOR SALE—One new business house. 224 N. 12th, together with a new and complete stock of drugs, including fixtures. This is an opportunity for the right man. Reasons for selling and terms given on application. E. J. Shipley, 124 N. 12th, d10-11.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—One large furnished front room. Over 241 N. Market at 2d floor, room 2, d10-11.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Furnace heat, soft water, and use of piano. 514 N. 5th Ave, d10-11.

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms over 120 N. Main st. Enquire room 20, d10-11.

FOR RENT—Those nice flats, corner of Elm and Myers. Call and see them. 1174 d10-11.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 feet, north and east front, corner William and Lawrence; fine shade; 20 feet from Douglas Ave. Call to 900, and must see before Christmas. E. J. Shipley, over 124 N. Douglas, d10-11.

FOR SALE—Choice lots close in, cheap. 50 S. Emporia, 12 room house, 30 ft. 500. N. 12th, 2 rooms, 2 lots, E. J. Shipley, d10-11.

FOR SALE—20 S. Fourth, 30 feet, one 4 room house, one 2 room house, in good condition, all for \$500. E. J. Shipley, d10-11.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange a good 30-foot residence lot for ladies driving horse and phaeton. Call on A. T. Heller or Houghs & Pencil, 321 S. Broadway, d10-11.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—A fine piano, at 212 N. Topeka Ave, d10-11.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—112 N. Market st., convenient, modern house, furnace heat, furnished, or unfurnished. d10-11.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS

HOUSES FOR SALE TO MOVE.

HARTFORD INVESTMENT CO.
124 N. 12th, corner

SEDWICK BLOCK.

FOR RENT—620 N. Market, 5 rooms. \$1.00. 120 S. Washington, 7 rooms, barn, \$2.00. Walter Morris, 127 N. Main St., d10-11.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Cottage, five rooms, city water, bath, etc. Enquire Martin's Art Store, 121 N. Main St., d10-11.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—A first-class brick business house in the city of Kansas. Enquire at 124 N. Douglas Ave. v. chita, Kan., d10-11.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan.

TAYLOR & RICHARDS,
133 North Main Street.

MONEY TO LOAN on Sedwick county farms. No delays. Hewitt & Wheeler, No. 108 E. First St., d10-11.

LOST—A pocketbook containing bills and receipts to O. R. Durst. Return to stock yards, or Sedwick office, d10-11.

STOLEN.

FOUND.

FOUND—A bank and check book. Owner can have same by calling at 121 Douglas Ave, d10-11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

PERSONAL.

LEGAL.

Piles, Fistula, Fissure

And all diseases of the rectum, internal hemorrhoids, fissures, etc., cured by the "Sole" method. No pain, no cure. Cured in the shortest time and on the most reasonable terms. Without the use of dangerous drugs. For particulars, call at office, opposite Johnson & McNamara, d10-11.

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